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is a better safeguard for Turkey than Turk- ter educational advantages in the South sheet is a map of Nebraska, and ranged ish armles.

Exchanges commenting upon the business outlook begin: "The hopeful tone in business conditions throughout the country a pleasing story.

It cannot be otherwise than that the sturdy support which Senator Hanna has given to Senator Foraker in the Ohio the party factions in that State.

Whatever may be the result in New York city to-day it is a gratifying fact that the press of the city, with a single exception, has taken the side of public morality by vigorously opposing Tammany.

The last Democratic secretary of the ment. Secretary Gage is purchasing bonds | the plethora of our purses. to keep down the treasury surplus.

The appointment of John R. Bonnell to the office of collector of internal revenue for the Western district is one every way fit to be made. He is a man of high character, and possesses the ability which will

It is an uninviting task for the Demotratic editor, in the face of the late Goverpor Hendricks's declaration that in political trials the jury should be equally divided between the two leading parties, to assail Governor Durbin because he takes the same ground, but some of them feel in duty bound to undertake it.

The development of the rural free delivery system has reached a point that makes its general establishment throughout the country a question of only a few years. The superintendent predicts that within stantial to promote that object than to five years it will be in operation over an area of 1,000,000 square miles, which will it is also very unprofitable. Let us help include practically all the inhabited territory of the United States. This means the introduction of a new and potent factor in American social life.

law may not receive the approval of scien- goes to the heart of the subject. tific sociologists; but punishment as punishment is deserved by men who abandon families or refuse to work for their sup-

Union as a State.

It is announced that the counsel of the man in the State Prison who will be hanged if there is not official Interposition will again appeal to the Supreme Court for a reversal of its decision, and, failing in that, will ask the Governor to exercise his constitutional authority to prevent the execution. The Journal believes these efforts to save a man from the gallows are detrimental to the public welfare. The accused was found guilty of a premeditated murder, the details of the crime being of the most atroclous character, after an extended and impartial trial. The Supreme Court having sustained the action of the trial court why should not the man be exe-

company should lead it to deal liberally products, and it must not be sacrificed in to-morrow night.

THE DAILY JOURNAL with the interurban roads, which will be the hope of selling more goods in the as large a city as its inhabitants desire and has all the trade its merchants wish, and consequently put impediments in the way of the people in the country around it coming into the city. What is a few cents tax on a car compared with the importance of bringing hundreds or perhaps thousands of people into the city daily from the surrounding cities and country? Indianapolis is a large and growing city, and its policy 2.00 | should be liberal and broad.

STRAIGHT TALK FROM A SOUTHERN MAN.

The Atlanta Constitution publishes a

communication from W. A. Candler, which

makes some points that the Southern peo-Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or | ple would do well to think about in connection with the subject of "social equality" that is just now worrying them a good | were involved in his enterprise, and neither deal. The Journal does not know any-Persons sending the Journal through the mails | thing about Mr. Candler beyond the internal evidence his letter affords that he is a Southern man of progressive views and possessed of more "horse sense" than nonsense. He may possibly be a relative of Governor Candler, of Georgia, though he is evidently not a Republican. He makes the recent Booker Washington incident the text of some remarks regarding the race question which do not seem to have occurred to those who think it is only skin deep. He admits that personally he thinks that in inviting Mr. Booker Washington to dine with him President Roosevelt "blundered badly," but he ridicules the idea that any number of such acts by any numof Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville | ber of persons could bring about social equality. But he remarks there is real danger, if Southern whites do not rouse themselves, that the negroes will achieve Nebraska is one of these. Its Labor Buanother kind of equality, or rather of The Sultan shows no sign of alarm be- superiority over the whites, namely, educause the jealousy of the European powers | cational. He says the negroes have bet-

gaining. To quote his words: equipped than the colleges for whites, and number of acres of vacant public lands, is maintained generally." It is an old but idly increases every day. Booker Washington can get more money for his school grants, population, area, libraries, public by an hour's speech in Boston or New and private schools, number of professional York than any president of a white college in the South can get by a year's campaign among our own people. Now let this sort of thing go on for another twenty-live the map shows at a glance all that a posyears, and the most undesirable conditions campaign will go a long way to obliterate | will inevitably arise in the South, bringing to pass results injurious to both races, ing Nebraska and many facts that he

* * * While I begrudge the negro noth- might have difficulty in finding elsewhere, ing, I cannot believe it would be best for him or best for anybody else, that he should continue to have better educational by this convenient work of reference. advantages than the whites. But this will be the case if our own people do not deal more liberally with the colleges of the whites. The North will do in the future, as in the past, most of what it does for higher education in the South on behalf of the negroes. Southern white people must depend upon themselves to maintain and treasury was compelled to sell bonds to equip the colleges of the whites in this section. And we are abundantly able to do meet the current expenses of the govern- it. Our "horse shows" and the like prove

Coming to facts, he mentions two colleges in Georgia for the education of whites which are now appealing for support. Mr. John D. Rockefeller has offered to give \$15,000 to Mercer University if the friends of the institution will raise \$15,000 more, and a Southern man has offered \$15,make him a capable officer-two essentials. | 000 to Emory College on the same conditions. The writer says these two institutions ought to be as dear to the hearts of all Georgians as Booker Washington's school is to Bostonians and New Yorkers, and that they should imitate the example has reason enough! It has cured him three times of Northern people by putting their hands | within a month!" in their pockets and contributing to the support of their own institutions. He

concludes: I propose that any Georgian who is too stingy to give to either of them quit abusng the President about dining Booker Washington. Men who really care to maintain proper relations between the races | Dick'')-I'd like to have people tremble like in the South will do something more sub- aspen leaves at the very mention of my name. blow hot blasts of indignation about social equality. That sort of windiness is cheap;

our colleges for whites-or hush. A Northern man would hardly venture to put the matter in as personal a way as this. The argument is clear that educational progress involves to a certain extent Minnesota has a new law which punishes | social advancement and elevation, and that a man as a felon who deserts his family or | if the Southern whites wish to maintain who through idleness and bad habits their traditional superiority they must leaves wife and children without support, adopt a more liberal and progressive policy The first conviction under the law was in support of education. The whites canmade in Minneapoiis last week, but the not keep the negroes down by "hot blasts judge leniently gave the culprit ninety of indignation," if they allow them to days in the workhouse instead of a peni- | maintain permanent superiority in educatentiary sentence, as the law provides. This | tional advantages. Mr. Candler's letter

DIFFICULTIES OF RECIPROCITY.

Andrew Carnegie's opinion regarding the practicability of reciprocity, while entitled to consideration, is not conclusive. In If area should count in the question of ad- practice it is difficult to arrange the demitting a territory to statehood, Arizona talls not only with other nations, but with would have a strong case, containing as it | American interests. It should not be fordoes 113,000 square miles, which means that gotten, however, that some very advanit is as large as New York, Pennsylvania, tageous arrangements were made by the Delaware and Maryland combined. The Harrison administration under the McKincommittee urging the admission of Arizona ley law, which would have greatly benefitdeclares that its wealth and population are ed our people had not a Democratic Congreater than the wealth and population of gress curtly put an end to them. The Mcall the States of the Union at the date of Kinley law, however, gave the Harrison their admission. Nevertheless, it seems that administration a decided advantage over a population of 125,000, scattered over so the Dingley law in that the arrangements extensive an area as that of Arizona, needs | which it made were not in the form of other things more than admission to the treaties requiring the ratification of the Senate. What Mr. Carnegie says of making enemies of the nations with which no treaties are negotiated while negotiating them with others is true, but is of less consequence than he seems to attribute to such hostile feelings. If we were anxious to make Europe and all the rest of the world regard us with kindly feeling we might adopt the tariff policy of Great Britain. That policy, however, has not made all the nations its friends, as it must be admitted that Great Britain is very generally disliked by European nations. One rule that should obtain in such treaties is that a reciprocal treaty is illogical when made so as to give a foreign competitor advantage in our markets when we are able to supply

the home demand. Care should be taken in what is done in a It is of the utmost importance to the city reciprocal way not to interfere with the of Indianapolis that electric roads shall prosperity of a well-established industry radiate from it to all parts of the State, capable of supplying the home market No single agency can contribute so much abundantly. The prosperous condition of to the growth of the business of the city. | the country to-day is due chiefly to the Such being the case, no policy should be fact that all descriptions of labor are adopted which will discourage the construc- fully employed at the highest wage: tion of these lines; on the contrary, the ever known It is this condition and city government should exercise its au- the prosperity of the farmer that gives thority under the charter to the utmost to the American people money with which to encourage the building of such lines. While | purchase the products of our own factories it is but natural that the Indianapolis and farms. Cripple any of these leading Street-railway Company should aim to se- | industries so that factories shall be closed cure favorable contracts with the inter- or wages reduced and a blow will be struck urban lines for the use of its tracks, the at the prosperity which exists in this land wise and progressive policy which seems and not elsewhere in the world. The home City, to represent the Board of Bishops at to characterize the management of that market is the market for nine-tenths of our

feeders rather than competitors. For the world's markets. True reciprocity does not City Council to impose a tax that would involve such a sacrifice. It is not reciproctend to hamper the construction of inter- ity to admit French and German woolen and urban roads would be indefensible unless | worsted hosiery or foreign glass when our it shall be assumed that Indianapolis is own labor and capital can supply the home

> The current number of the Revue de Paris, a leading French periodical, contains an article by M. De Segur, a well-known publicist, in which the writer gives the substance of an interview had last summer with Emperor William of Germany. He says the Emperor talked a good deal about the United States, and showed not only distrust of but hostility to our commercial progress. He was particularly severe on trusts, as powerful agencies in this

> progress. "Suppose." he said, in substance, "that a Morgan succeeds in combining under his flag several of the oceanic lines. He does not occupy any official position in his country outside of the influence derived from his wealth. It would, therefore, be impossible to treat with him if it should happen that an international incident or a foreign power would it be possible to have recourse to the state, which, having no part in the business, could decline any responsibility. Then to whom could one turn to obviate this

This, of course, is from the German and imperial point of view. But, looking at the matter from an American and republican point of view, if an individual of uncommon ability and enterprise, or a few such individuals combined, succeed in extending trade and capturing foreign markets to a degree that amazes foreign competitors, why should the German or any other government think of treating it as an "international incident?" The captains of trade should be left to fight it out among them-

Some of the Western States are particularly strong on statistics relating to their industries and educational development. reau, under the special direction of C. E. Watson, deputy commissioner of labor, has prepared an official statistical map which is a model in its way. In the center of the than the whites have and that the latter about are figures under the proper heads, are relatively losing ground rather than | showing, among other things, the agricultural products for the year, the fruit acre-The colleges for negroes are far better | age, the price of farm lands, farm wages, superiority in this particular rap- the state educational lands, the irrigation men in the State, state labor organizations, list of artesian wells, etc. In short, sible settler could wish to know concern-Other statisticians might well take pattern

THE HUMORISTS.

He Makes the Joke.

"Have you been long in London, baron?" "Long in London? No; I haf been ver short in London; it vas most expensive place."

Nowadays.

She (in a whisper)-That little man we are passing is Robertson Stunter. He was one of the best known authors in the country once. "Strange I don't remember him."

"But that was three or four months ago."

Convincing. Youth's Companion. "Does your husband really believe in old Dr. Hopp's 'Cure for Insomnia?' " asked one woman

"Of course be does!" was the answer. "Why in the world shouldn't he, I'd like to know? He

The Small Boy's Aspiration. Boston Christian Register.

Grandma-Now, Willie, what are they going to do with you when you grow up? What is your Little Willie (putting down his "Deadwood

Not a Nice Way of Putting It.

She-Oh, Dr. Pillsbury, I am so anxious about Dr. Pillsbury-She was, but I have left off attending her for the present. She-Oh, that's good. She is out of danger any information that suggests itself."

A Philanthropic Society.

Borem-Some of us are organizing a new society that you should join. Sharpe-Haven't time. I'm thinking of organizing a new society myself. It's the "S. S. U. S." Borem-What's that? The "U. S." sounds patriotic, anyway. Sharpe-It's more than patriotic. It's the "So-

ciety for the Suppression of Useless Societies." CALLAHAN ON THE STAND.

He Denies Having Anything to Do

with the Cudahy Kidnaping. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.-Judge Keyser today overruled a motion for a dismissal of the perjury charge against James Callahan, and the defense began the introduction of evidence. The first evidence offered was the instructions by Judge Baker to the jury in the first trial and the verdict returned by that body. The State objected to the introduction of this testimony, and arguments followed. Judge Keyser sus-Callahan to the stand. The prisoner was nervous and became restless as the quesioning proceeded. He denied that he was in the vicinity of the place where the kidnaping occurred during the day of Dec. 14, and declared he spent most of the day at the home of his sister and in a near-by saloon. All the evidence given by the defendant while on trial for highway robbery and kidnaping was gone over. On cross-examination Callahan was unable to state in detail where he had been in the ifternoon and evening of the day on which | the kidnaping occurred. Mrs. Kelly, a sister of the prisoner, coroborated the statements of the defendant. Several other minor witnesses were examned, who repeated their evidence given in the former trial.

Frank Glynn, a livery clerk at the barn rom which was sent the telephone message notifying Mr. Cudahy of the letter ng thrown on his lawn, was unable to ntify Callahan as the man who did the elephoning. He was sure, however, that he pony he rode was the one known as the Burris pony, and which Sam Burris testified to having sold to Callahan and a

REV. W. A. QUAYLE HONORED.

companion.

Will Represent Methodist Bishops at

the Wesley and Irish Conferences. CINCINNATI, Nov. 4 .- At the morning session of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day Dr. Manley S. Hard was unanimously elected assistant secretary of the Church Extenion Society. The bishops decided the quesion whether deaconesses should be allowed o become teachers or whether they should levote themselves entirely to evangelistic work by declaring that both these funcions inhere in the office of deaconess, and hat deaconesses may both teach and do vangelistic work. At the afternoon session Bishop Merrill presided. Various church matters were disussed, and the board elected Bishop Vinent and Rev. W. A. Quayle, of Kansas he Wesley and Irish conferences to be

held next year. The conference will close

FINAL ARGUMENT IN THE SCHLEY INQUIRY CASE IS BEGUN.

E. P. Hanna, Assistant to the Judge Advocate, Opens in Behalf of the Government.

AND POINTS OUT ALLEGED SHORT-COMINGS OF THE ADMIRAL.

Talks for Two Hours and Covers Only Half of the Ground Involved in the Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. - The Schley court of inquiry reached the argument stage at the beginning of the afternoon session to-day. The morning sitting was devoted to listening to Admiral Schley and Captain Sigsbee in making corrections of their testimony which had been given previously and the introduction by Judge Advocate Lemly of numerous documents bearing upon different phases of the inquiry. Admiral Schley did not make any material additions to his previous stategive testimony in Admiral Schley's behalf | tons, Did you not?" concerning the controversy as to what information Captain Sigsbee communicated o Admiral Schley when he arrived off Santiago in May, 1898. One of these witnesses was Frank B. Richards and the other George Lynch, both of New York waters during the war with Spain. Mr. Lynch was on the press boat Somers N. Smith, and Mr. Richards on the Premier. They were to have testified concerning the of which Captain Sigsbee was in command. The court, however, decided not to

The opening speech of the argument was made in behalf of the government by E. P. Hanna, assistant to the judge advocate. He began his presentation of the case a few two hours later, he had not covered more than half of the ground involved in the

controversy. While Captain Sigsbee was on the stand to-day Mr. Rayner asked him if he had megaphoned or otherwise communicated to the pressboat Premier, while off Santiago, the fact that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago. The witness replied that he had not done so, although he would have been justified in saying so, if he had thought it proper under the circumstances of war.

TESTIMONY BARRED. When Captain Sigsbee was excused Capt. Lemly announced that he had no more witsworn. Mr. Richards said that he was on | navy.' the dispatch boat Premier during the Santiago campaign and that the boat was hailed by Captain Sigsbee on the night of May 27 or 28. At this point Captain Lemly objected to this line of evidence, on the ground that Commodore Schley was not present during the conversation; also, that t was not material to the issue. After argument the court ruled that "as

ered by the court as material to the case, the objection is sustained, in accordance with the court's previous ruling. the very first of his testimony. Most of these corrections were of typographical erthe order from Admiral Sampson, dated Key West, May 19, instructing the comfrom it as follows: "After I have the situation more in hand I will write you to give poor Mrs. Perkins. She is in your hands, is she | you any more information as suggests | the new fortifications at Cientuegos. "It said Admiral Schley, "and the sentence read as follows: 'After I have the situation more in hand I will write you and give you In referring to his testimony regarding a dispatch from the secretary of the navy, nformation indicated the presence of the the entrance to the harbor. Spanish squadron at Santiago," which dispatch, he had declared, had never reached him and, therefore, he had never seen it or heard of it until recently. Admiral Schley

> ment. Referring to his testimony regarding the changed his statement that "fifty, if not fleet." He also changed his evidence conbor of Santiago July 2 to read that "before dark I noticed in the harbor a good the smoke after drak.

ATTEMPT TO RAM. Coming to his answer to a question in to ram," Admiral Schley emphasized his former testimony, by stating that "there tained the objection, and the defense called of the Maria Teresa, Admiral Cervera's

flagship, and the Viscaya." He also reiterated his confidence in the Brooklyn's speed by stating that "with one angine and all the boiler power," she could have got up all the speed that was needed. As to the passing of the flying squadron by the Eagle on the morning of May 19, and the latter's conveying the information that there was "no news," Admiral Schley corrected his testimony wherein he said that he was not mistaken as to this, by stating that he might have been mistaken. Admiral Schley also corrected his statement regarding his visit to the flagship New York, when he had made his preliminary report of the battle of July 3 to Admiral Sampson. The record, he said, did ot make the matter quite clear. "The admiral said to me," continued the witness, "that I had omitted a very important detail, which was to state that the

New York was present. The witness corrected but one of his answers to the questions of the court. This answer was to the effect that as he was ordered to go to Cienfuegos to establish a blockade, was it not his duty, under the cirumstances to communicate direct, either y signal or otherwise with the senior officer of the vessels returning from Cienfuegos and obtain from him all information regarding the situation at or near that ort. The answer, as corrected, reads: "The communication which he made to me hrough the Eagle indicated that Captain McCalla knew I was bound for Clenfuegos, and I, of course, took it for granted if he and had anything important he would have notified me of the fact without any

At this point Admiral Schley announced that he had no more corrections to make. Captain Parker called the admiral's attention to the evidence of Captain Sigsbee in which he had said that when he went on board the Brooklyn the whole question, so far as he could remember, was coal, and nothing but coal, and that Commodore Schley already had made up his mind to go to Key West.

WHAT WAS SAID TO SIGSBEE. asked me at all," replied Admiral Schley. "I did not say to Captain Sigsbee that we I were going to Key West, as the signal will

fact that his statement was that he was that the Eagle could have coaled from the commanding a vessel that was one-tenth | Collier Merrimac. of a mile long, and that she could not turn her engines over under 150 tons of coal a have been held back for the Eagle I do not day, also that he could not remain there express an opinion before this court," said very long; that he would have to go to Mr. Hanna, and, then, with this sentence "Had you, as a matter of fact, made up | south of Santiago May 26, and then took your mind at that time to go to Key

"I had not. Admiral Schley then referred to his con- | south of Santiago nor of the circumstances versation with Admiral Sampson regarding | that after passing the longitude of Santiahis instructions about not bombarding | go he had continued to the eastward, exfortifications as follows: "I ought to eept that on the latter point Admira had with the admiral in relation to asleep. It was at this point that the scout his instructions about not bombarding | boats St. Paul, Minneapolis and Yale were fortifications that I recall the fact that he encountered and Mr. Hanna referred to and I were talking about the guns that | this incident, narrating Captain Sigsbee's were probably there, and I asked him visit to Commodore Schley on board the whether he knew if they were Hontoria or | Brooklyn, and the contradictory testimony Krupp guns. He said, 'probably both,' and | concerning the purport of the captain's that recalls the circumstance to me. And, communication for himself and Captain REVIEWS THE CASE AT LENGTH | again, in relation to the testimony of Lieut. | Jewell and Wise he quoted it (Sigsbee's

> purpose of calling the witness to revise his | was not in Santiago and also gave Admiral testimony is to enable him to contradict | Schley's version of the interview, claiming witnesses who have been on the stand, This led to an argument, which Admiral Dewey ended with the remark: "The court | to the testimony of Admiral Marble, sayhas no objection to the admiral's reference | ing that Sigsbee had said that he knew to Lieutenant Roys.'

mony that I heard nothing of the protest The Judge Advocate-In your detailed statement to the Senate you stated, in ef- as utterly illogical.

more or less. ficer of the Eagle, through signal or other- | fleet was not there, he would surely have | capital, a well-known Macedonian brigand wise, that the Eagle was then dangerously short of coal and that he had on board one day's supply, more or less."

"Yes, that was the message." THE EAGLE'S COAL. '

"You stated in your testimony, in effect, that you did not remember the signals recorded in the Eagle's signal book ments, but devoted himself largely to the and in the Brooklyn's. In your dispatch. dence. An effort was made to introduce of May 27, you stated that the Eagle, when

> Captain Lemly, at this point, invited the court's attention to a signal in the original signal book of the lowa. "Don't go in any closer," about which there has been dis-

"I did. That was the next day."

Admiral Schley was then finally excused and both newspaper correspondents, who and Captain Lemly offered a large number were on duty in Cuba and in Cuban of documents as evidence. Before taking the usual recess for luncheon, Mr. Rayner ffered in evidence the miral Schley, and when asked if he had any LAND UT THE BENIGHTED objection to its going in Captain Lemly replied: "None at all," but called attention to the fact that it was a commission dated meeting of these vessels with the St. Paul, Aug. 10, 1898, issued during a recess of Congress and that the words, "Nominated by BRITAIN ENVELOPED IN A MANTLE and with the advice and consent of the Senate," were stricken out. "It will appear, of course," said Captain Lemly, "exactly as it appears here. Captain Parker-This commission was is-

sued under the law that authorized it "fer gallant conduct in battle. In reply to a question by Admiral Dewey, Captain Lemis said: "It is signed by the minutes after the court convened at 2 President. It was a recess appointment, o'clock, and when the court adjourned, but the court will remember that none of those ad interim appointments was confirmed by the Senate.

> Admiral Dewey-It is valueless if it has not been confirmed by the Senare. It can go in, but it has no value, of course At this point the court took a recess until 2 o'eloek.

When the court convened after recess Admiral Dewey handed to Captain Lemley and the latter read the following anneuncement: "The court states that, while it has admitted to its record a document presented by counsel for the applicant, which was issued to the applicant by the President of the United States on Aug. 10, 1898, the court does not recognize such document as the commission under which the nesses to call, Frank B. Richards was then applicant holds his present office in the

MR. HANNA'S ARGUMENT.

Government's Presentation of the Case and Summary of Evidence.

Immediately after the reading of this to present a careful and exhaustive cita- the premature darkness. rors, or the change of words to make sen- | tion of the evidence adduced. He then protences read more smoothly. Referring to ceeded to review the evidence. Coming transformed their papers into temporary down to the blockade off Cienfuegos, Mr. mander of the flying squadron to establish | Hanna read the order of Admiral Sampson | tion, casualties were frequent, and even a blockade of Cienfuegos with the least to Commodore Schley, dated May 19, 1898, hardened Londoners freely expressed a possible delay, the witness read a sentence directing the latter to take steps to pre- dread of the continuation of such fogs as vent the enemy from continuing work on tself." The word "more" should be omitted, does not appear," continued Mr. Hanna. "that any steps were taken to prevent work on these new fortifications. In fact, this order was not, so far as the testimony shows, in any way regarded. No gun was fired at Cienfuegos by the flying squadron the arrival of the Harvard on May 27, with | for any purpose except by Captain McCalla, who asked and obtained permission to informing him that "all of the department's | knock down a blockhouse some miles from

After reviewing the testimony in regard to the blockade of Cienfuegos, Mr. Hanna quoted the order directing Commodore Schley to leave Clenfuegos before daylight corrected this portion of his testimony by of May 23, and said that this order had stating that neither his flag lieutenant nor directed that, if possible the squadron his secretary had ever seen the dispatch should leave before daylight of that day, it nor remembered it. He had previously in- should be construed as a message of urcluded his first lieutenant in this state- gency. "Almost every word of this message imparts haste and urgency," he said. reconnoissance of May 31, the admiral expect Commodore Schley to remain at Cienfuegos after its receipt." He then promore shells, passed over the fleet," to read | ceeded to show that while this dispatch that "a number of shells passed over the bore the same date as No. 8, it was really later, because No. 8 had been dated at perning suspicious movements in the har- Key West, and the above order had not been written until the arrival of Admiral Sampson at Havana, ninety miles eastward. leal of smoke coming up." The official rec- Hence he contended that this order should ord, he said, made him say that he saw have superseded No. 8. "Clearly then," he said, "Commodore Schley was under urgent He did not do so, and did not leave until the evening of the next day." Respecting reference to his order sent below during the order that the flying squadron, on leavthe early part of the battle to "stand by ing Cienfuegos, should mask its movements, tain securities and other property held New York; J. B. Patterson, of Philadel-Mr. Hanna said that this order was not carried out, "This concludes the subject was a distinct attempt to ram on the part | Mr. Hanna. He presented the following | tain Carter, Lorenzo D. Carter and Stanton | Tripler, who takes thirty-three shares; Mapoints covering these specifications, which, quiries:

he said, he had made in the form of in-First-Why the flying squadron was dilatory in arriving at Clenfuegos. Second-Why the squadron was held there after the receipt of Sampson's order written and dated off Havana May 21, saying:

"Be at Santiago May 24." Third-Why nothing was done to comneighborhood where such signals were dis-

Fourth-Why order No. 6, directing that steps be taken to prevent the enemy from continuing work on certain new fortifications, was not obeyed. Fifth-Why the order directing the maskng of the movements of the fleet on leav-

ng Cienfuegos was not obeyed.

once, but on the following day,

Sixth-The nature and causes of the current said to have accounted for the steaming of the ships off shore at night while on lockade at Cienfuegos. Seventh-Why, after learning positively

tually did leave Cienfuegos on the evening | plaint charged. of the 24th, if, as appears he did so, fail to report; and generally, Ninth-Why, irrespective of signals, orders or aids of any source, the commanding officer of the flying squadron, did not, while at Clenfuegos, of his own motion, and with the resources under his command,

do something to gain information of the Spanish fleet. Mr. Hanna then took up the third specification of the precept concerning the cruise that the Eagle had delayed the progress of | Woman's Foreign Missionary Society all of | the result that independent steel mills will the squadron, but said this was not due to | the officers were re-elected. They are Mrs. | be materially affected. the weather, but to water in her compart- Cyrus D. Foss, Philadelphia, president; "That was not the first question Sigsbee | ments. The testimony was, he said, uniform to the effect that the run was a slow one, | Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, New York, treasurer.

as directed. coal, and since he mentions it I recall the land's testimony was quoted to the effect sionary."

"As to whether the fighting ships should he landed the squadron twenty-five miles up the retrograde movement. Mr. Hanna | BRIGANDS TRYING TO GET INFORMAsaid there had been no explanation of the tact that the squadron had stopped so far mention in connection with the talk I Schley had said that at the time he was | Will Endeavor to Ascertain Whether

testimony) to the effect that he had not The Judge Advocate-I don't think the told the commodore that the Spanish fleet that Sigsbee did say that the spaniards RUSSIAN MINISTER ANTAGONIZED were not there. Mr. Hanna also referred that the Spaniards were not in the harbor. Admiral Schley-I merely wanted to say, Mr. Hanna thought there could be no difin connection with Lieutenant Roys's testi- | ficulty in explaining the apparent contradictions. Captain Sigsbee was an officer | Student Who Was with Miss Stone which he speaks of-of the desire of Lieut. of experience and knew very well that the Southerland to coal. I am quite sure he is | fact that he had not seen the fleet was mistaken about that, because it would have | not evidence that the fleet was not there. been impossible that day for that ship to If Captain Sigsbee had said positively the leet was not on the inside Commodore Schley should have refused to accept it

Continuing, Mr. Hanna said: "I should fect, that the Eagle, when detached and think that had Commodore Schley resent to Port Antonio, reported a day's coal ceived information that set his mind at rest sufficiently to warrant his turning his the correspondent of the London Times "Now you stated in your testimony that | squadron back toward Key West, conyou were informed by the commanding of- vinced him conclusively that the Spanish stated that in his next telegram to the department.

Discussing the Nunez incident Mr. Hanna gated on board the Brooklyn as he was before this court the fact that he knew nothing of twin-screw vessels would have been developed and, in view of the importance | eral to try to get in touch with the misof the movement, there should have been a complete investigation.' At this point Mr. Hanna took up speci-

clearing up of ambiguous points in his evi- however, which you sent on the morning fication four, referring to the retrograde Miss Stone's release is again represented movement. He said that in making this movement Commodore Schley had not only two new witnesses, who were expected to sent to Port Antonio, had twenty-seven taken away from Santiago the fighting ships of the flying squadron, but also the scout vessels located there by the government to watch the mouth of the harbor. "During this time," he said, "the gates of the harbor were left entirely unguarded Bakhmeteff; second, the missionary and and it was not our fault that Cervera's fleet did not get away without being de-Mr. Hanna had not completed his argu- the Samakov correspondent of the Journal

ment when the court adjourned for the

OF THICK, BLACK FOG.

London So Dark Yesterday that Dangers of All Kinds Lurked in the Streets-Many Casualties.

LONDON, Nov. 4.-A fog such as Great Britain had not experienced for years enveloped London and half of the united kingdom to-day, blockading shipping, deranging railways and throwing business in which has just been received in Boston London, Birmingham and other provincial cities into confusion. So dense was it that a walk into the streets was an adventure. The fog descended on the metropolis and the suburbs so thickly that between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the principal avenues of traffic resembled the steam room of a Turkish bath.

urban population vainly endeavored to grope their way to the railway stations. The few who succeeded found the trains all | travel. stalled. Around Trafalgar square and the statement the argument in the case was houses of Parliament scenes unparalleled begun, Mr. E. P. Hanna, as assistant to | for years were witnessed. Hundreds of | vived the rigors of her captivity until that the testimony of this witness is not consid- Judge Advocate Lemly, opening for the omnibuses, cabs, carts and wagons formed government. Mr. Hanna began his pre- an inextricable and immovable mass. The sentation of the case by saying that in | mounted police, in trying to clear away the | is near the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier and Mr. Richards, therefore, could not testify, what he should say in his proposed sum- jam, lost themselves. Many vehicles were and Admiral Schley took the stand for the mary he would like to accomplish two ob- in collision. The drivers, not knowing to do everything in its power to assist the was suffering from a cold and his voice was | jects. The first of these would be to make | where they were, stood at the heads of | United States representatives in their efquite hoarse. He began his corrections at his address brief and terse, and the second their horses patiently waiting the lifting of fort to find the missionary that it adopted

torches, highwaymen pursued their vocato-day reached a climax.

If the fog had not lifted somewhat toward night London would have been so congested that its bousing resources, commodious as they are, would have been taxed beyond their limits by the forced actroops. ommodations of the fog-bound suburban-Among the children and old people the deleterious effects of such a contin uous and exceptional fog can scarcely be estimated. Several theaters were obliged to close for the evening on account of the

In addition to the outrage at the Kensington branch of the London and Southwestern Bank, which occurred at 4 o'clock, when the fog was densest, several small street robberies have been reported, many victims being stunned by sandbags. Two serious collisien.

IN BEHALF OF CARTER.

Answers and Demurrers Against the Government's Complaint.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.-In the United States Court to-day answers and demurrers were filed by the defendants in the case instructions to leave for Santiago at once. of the United States vs. Oberlin M. Carter and others. This is the case in which the government has proceeded to hold up cer- St. Charles B. Gwynn and A. M. Miller, of in the name of Oberlin M. Carter or those of the first and second specifications," said | closely associated with him. Former Cap-I. Carter filed demurrers alike. The affidavit of former Captain Carter is dated at Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 25. It is contended that the government has made no case that entitles it to an equity or relief, and that the bill contains no matter of equity whereon the court can grant a decree or give any relief.

It appears upon the face of the bill, says municate with the Cubans after the re- the answer, that there is another suit pany has acquired a large warehouse here ceipt of the McCalla memorandum, date | pending for the same matter between the 8:15, May 23, and particularly why the same parties. The discovery sought in the Among the directors are: Enrique Creel, three-light signals that had attracted gen- | bill is in aid of a criminal suit and not | eral attention on board the fleet, were not in aid of a sult of a civil nature. There cago, and the Governor of the federal disinvestigated after Commodore Schley are several clauses in the bill and if the trict lands of this city. The company will learned that there were Cubans in the complainant is entitled to relief it should have sued at law upon the several clauses. and asks the judgment of the court wheth- in it a formidable rival. er he shall be compelled to make further answer and prays to be dismissed with his costs and charges most wrongfully sustained.

when it was the Brush Electric Light | dent of the woman's advisory committee. Company, Oberilin M. Carter appeared as | Chancellor McCracken, in his report, said the owner of fifty shares of its capital | that a committee should be appointed to stock, all of which were transferred by consider plans for the celebration in 1905 Carter Jan. 27, 1899, since which date no | of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the unithat the Spanish squadron was not there, stock has been owned by Carter to the de- versity. The expediency is under considand accepting this report as conclusive, the | fendant's knowledge. That, except as eration of undertaking to secure by 1905 commodore sent official letters and tele- | stated, the defendant is a stranger to all one or both of two additional funds, namethe matters and things in the plaintiff's ly, a million dollars for grounds and buildgrams saying not that they would leave at bill. The defendant denies all manner of | ings, and second, a productive endowment unlawful combination and confederacy fund of one million dollars. Eighth-Why the commodore failed to report to any high authority that he ac- | wherewith it is by the bill of the com-

The answer of the Savannah Brewing Company shows that twenty-five shares of its capital stock are in the name of Oberlin M. Carter on the company's books. of the Edison Electric Company.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. J. O. Gracy, Rochester, secretary and that it did not proceed with dispatch, Official correspondence from the missionaries in foreign fields was read and all of

TION FROM BRIGANDS.

Miss Stone, the Kidnaped Mis-

HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

sionary, Is Still Alive.

BY CONSUL DICKINSON.

When She Was Captured Thinks the Missionary Is Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 .- According to the Vienna Politische Correspondenz, quoted by and the New York Times in the Austrian bas been instructed to obtain information as to whether Miss Ellen M. Stone is still said: "If the Pilot Nunez had been interro- alive. Two other brigands, well acquainted with the country, have been commissioned by the United States consul gensionaries' captors. The prefect of the Sofia police has also sent two messengers. as being imminent.

The hitch in the negotiations for Miss Stone's release arises from two causesfirst, the antagonism between United States Agent Dickinson and Russian Minister diplomatic disinclination to accede to the brigands' terms, though moderated-says

and Advertiser. The relations between M. Bakhmeteff and I AND OF THE DENIGHTED Mr. Dickinson are strained to the breaking garia, does not want his agent to finish the final transaction on Bulgarian soil. Mr. Berth, a Macedonian student at the American Institute at Samakov, one of the agents sent to negotiate with the brigands, has returned from Raslog. He reports that the brigands consider Mr. Dickinson s money offer as too small. They say they do not want to agree to terms that would disgrace them with their brethren. Discussing the amount of ransom, Mis-

sionary Baird, purser of the Samakov Institute, said: "It is believed that if the brigands get a quarter of what they still ask bands will spring up like mushrooms. Samakov itself will furnish many and Bulgaria will be ruined. The brigands began negotiations with us by asking twice Miss Stone's weight in gold. Even a fourth of this sum is preposterous. If the Bulgarians had either trackers or bloodhounds Miss Stone would not be spending her sixty-first day with the brigands." The positive conviction that Miss Ellen

M. Stone is dead is contained in a letter from Ivan Raduloff, a student who was with the American missionary when she was captured by brigands in Turkey, together with Mme. Tsilka, says the Boston correspondent of the Press. According to this letter the snow in the mountains into which Miss Stone and her companion were taken by their captors was three feet deep three weeks ago at the time the letter was written. Even in the summer time the snow upon the highest summits of these Hundreds of thousands of London's sub- | mountains does not melt. The first snow fall usually comes at about the middle of September and by the middle of October the mountain passes are absolutely closed to

It was the conviction among Miss Stone's friends in Samakov, Bulgaria, three weeks ago, that she could not possibly have surdate. There was a hope that Miss Stone might have been concealed by her captors in the monastery of St. Ivan, of Sila, which on the Bulgarian side of it. So great was the anxiety of the Bulgarian government dering a search of the monastery. This Lanterns were at a premium, newsboys | search disclosed the fact that Miss Stone had not been there. The discovery was dis-

appointing to Miss Stone's friends in According to the letter of Ivan Raduloff Consul General Dickinson has retarded the release of Miss Stone seriously. It is said Mr. Dickenson, by his criticism of the Bul-

garian government, has antagonized the government It is understood in Samakov that the brigands who were in immediate charge of the captive were under positive instructions to take her life at the first indication

of the probability of a skirmish with the

LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

Incorporation of the Pettigrew-Butler-Tripler Concern at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4 .- The Consolldated Liquid Air Company, with principal offices in New York city, was incorporated express trains had narrow escapes from to-day with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$5 each. company proposes to manufacture liquid air for refrigeration, power, light, navigation, medical application, the manufacture of steels and acids, and for other mechanical and scientific purposes. The company will also manufacture ships, locomotives, automobiles, stationary engines, elevators and other moving vehicles and plants to which liquid air may be applied. The company will operate in America and

The directors are: Former United States Senators P. F. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Marion Butler, of Raleigh, N. : Charles E. Tripler, George W. Ballou, phia, and H. W. Moeller, of Newark, N. J. The only shareholders mentioned in the certificate of incorporation are Charles E. rion Butler, thirty-three, and R. F. Pettigrew, thirty-four.

Mexico to Have Warchouses.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4 .- A new company, known as the Mexico and Vera Cruz General Deposit and Warehouse Company, has been incorporated here with a capital of \$2,000,000, \$1,000,000 being paid up. The comand will erect a new one in Vera Cruz, of Chihuahua; Voiney W. Foster, of Chido a bonded warehouse business. The plan has met with some local opposition in Vera The defendant therefore demurs to the bill | Cruz, where the commission merchants see

Helen Gould Honored Again.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.- The council of The answer of the Edison Electric II- New York University, in annual session uminating Company shows on its books to-day, elected Miss Helen M. Gould presi-

Blast Furnaces Short of Coke.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.-Eighteen blast furnaces in the Pittsburg district and the Mahoning and Shenago valleys have or The rest of the answer is similar to that | are about to close down for want of coke. The car and motive power shortage on the railroads is responsible for this condition. Suspension of these blast furnaces will cut off pig iron production over 5,000 PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 .- At to-day's tons daily and will throw about 1,500 men session of the thirty-second annual meeting | idle. No relief is in sight, and it is probfrom Cienfuegos to Santiago. He admitted of the general executive committee of the able other furnaces will have to close, with

Interurban Railway "Combine."

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4 -- A \$7,000,000 interurban railway combination of New Reference was made, in this connection, the letters contained encouraging reports, York, Detroit and Chicago capitalists orto the sending away of the Eagle to Port | The afternoon session was devoted princi- | ganized here to-day to build interurban show. Sigsbee was talking on the subject of Antonio for coal, and Commander Souther- pally to "A Home Intinerary with a Mis- railways in central Kentucky. State Senstor Davis, of Detroit, is the prime mover.